



VI. *Contributions to the knowledge of African Phytophagous Coleoptera.* Part I. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read Feb. 6th, 1895.]

THE majority of the species the description of which forms the greater portion of this paper were kindly transmitted to me for examination by Mr. Péringuey, of the Cape Town Museum, and as many of them were obtained in Mashunaland, a comparatively new locality, it was but natural that a good deal of the material should be new and interesting. There yet exist, however, in collections many African species of Phytophaga undescribed, and I have added from my own cabinet several of the more conspicuous species, which seem to me to be new or little known. We may thus gradually acquire a better knowledge of the fauna of the vast continent which is opened up to us more and more year by year. At the same time, it is not improbable that this quick march of civilization will also be the cause of the gradual disappearance of many of its present insect treasures.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to remark here that I do not wonder if descriptions of species are overlooked, and the latter redescribed, when one finds in a book, the title of which is "The Insects of Germany," species described from the interior of Africa and other parts of the world.

Of the species described in this paper, most of the types are contained in my collection; a few of the unique specimens, however, are in the collection of the Cape Town Museum.

CRIOCERINÆ.

Lema klugi, sp. n.

Black, pubescent; head and thorax deeply and closely punctured; elytra violaceous, pubescent, deeply and closely punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the apex. Length, 3 lines.

Closely allied to *L. cœlestina*, Klug; of the same shape and colour, as well as pubescent; but at once to be distinguished by the deeply-punctured, not transversely plicate, thorax; the head strongly punctured at

the vertex, and somewhat rugose, the frontal elevations moderately raised, bounded behind by a narrow fulvous streak; antennæ short, black, with strongly-widened and transversely-shaped apical joints; thorax slightly longer than broad, not deeply constricted at the sides, without tubercles at the angles, the basal sulcation obsolete, with a deeper fovea at the middle, the surface slightly bronze-coloured, closely pubescent, deeply and closely punctured, the punctures irregularly distributed, and equally strong behind the sulcus; elytra pubescent like the thorax, metallic-violaceous, with closely approached rows of deep punctures, which diminish in size posteriorly; the interstices also very finely punctured or rugose.

Hab. Mashunaland (Salisbury); a single specimen, Cape Town Museum.

Lema nigropicta, sp. n.

Broad, flavous; the antennæ (the basal joint excepted), the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi, black; thorax with two black spots anteriorly; elytra deeply and closely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured, a spot on the shoulder, and another near the middle of each, black; femora flavous, the base black. Length, 3 lines.

Head deeply constricted behind, with two rounded, rather obsolete tubercles between the eyes, impunctate; the latter triangularly notched, very prominent, surrounded by a deeply-punctured space bounded by deep grooves; clypeus impunctate; antennæ slender, but scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the first joint flavous, almost subquadrately thickened; thorax broader than long, subquadrate, moderately constricted at the sides; the basal sulcus placed immediately below the middle; the space below it also narrowly sulcate or plicate; the surface with several rows of distinct punctures at the middle of the disc; the rest also very finely punctured and slightly wrinkled, with a black spot placed on the anterior angles; scutellum rather concave, short; elytra deeply and closely foveolate punctate-striate; the interstices costate at the apex, also sparingly and finely punctured; a spot on the humeral callus and a small round spot near the suture before the middle, black; femora and underside flavous, the extreme base of the former, the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi, black.

Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

Easily distinguished by its coloration.

Lema foveipennis, sp. n.

Broad and robust, black; thorax bifoveolate, punctured at sides and middle; elytra purplish-violaceous, deeply and closely foveolate punctate-striate, the interstices convex at the apex. Length, 4 lines.

Head black, sparingly clothed with very short white pubescence, the vertex with a deep longitudinal short fovea, bituberculate at the sides, eyes very deeply angularly notched, clypeus bluish, punctured; antennæ short, black, third and fourth joints equal, the following transversely subquadrate; thorax slightly broader than long, the anterior angles tuberculate; the sides moderately constricted at the middle; the basal sulcus deep, plicate at the sides; the surface with a triangular fovea at each side anteriorly, strongly punctured at the same place; the middle of the disc with a broad band of fine punctures forming about six or eight rows, black; scutellum black, its apex rounded; elytra much broader than the thorax, without basal depression, metallic-violaceous or purplish, closely and deeply impressed with elongate foveolate punctures, forming ten rows, the punctures towards the apex more closely approached and almost confluent, the interstices at the same place costate; underside and legs black.

Hab. Mashunaland (Salisbury).

Of this very large and fine species only a single specimen is contained in the Cape Town Museum.

Lema abyssinica, sp. n.

Black, the upper part of the head and the thorax fulvous, strongly punctured and transversely plicate; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the apex, fulvous, the apical portion black. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head fulvous, the lower portion black, clothed with short pubescence, the space between the eyes raised into two large finely-punctured tubercles; thorax subquadrate, not longer than broad, the anterior angles slightly tuberculate, the sides very moderately and gradually constricted, the basal sulcus well marked, the surface fulvous, with about five rows of deep punctures at the middle of the disc, extending as far as the sulcus, their end being marked by a fovea, the sides anteriorly strongly transversely plicate, scutellum truncate at the apex; elytra with very deep punctures arranged in closely approached regular rows, the interstices very sparingly and finely punctured about as wide as the punctures, strongly costate

near the apex, the latter with an oval black patch not extending to the margins, its upper edge rounded, underside and legs black.

Hab. Abyssinia; my collection.

The plicate sides of the thorax, in connection with the system of coloration, will help to distinguish this species.

Lema natalensis, sp. n.

Head, the apical joints of the antennæ, the breast and the tarsi, black, thorax rufous, bifoveolate; elytra metallic-blue, deeply punctate-striate; abdomen and legs fulvous. Length, 2 lines.

Head black, pubescent, rugose-punctate, the neck fulvous, the space between the eyes with a deep longitudinal groove, eyes very large, deeply triangularly notched; antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the others gradually thickened; thorax slightly broader than long, the anterior portion strongly widened, the angles rather bluntly tuberculate, the basal sulcus deep, the surface with two small elongate foveæ near the middle, and some rows of deep punctures at the same place as well as near the anterior margin, the latter with a small black spot at the middle; scutellum black; elytra metallic-blue, with a slight depression near the suture, deeply and closely impressed with elongate punctures which diminish gradually in size posteriorly, the interstices near the apex convex, with some minute punctures here and there; abdomen and legs fulvous; breast and tarsi black, the first joint of the latter fulvous at the base.

Hab. Natal, Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

Allied to *L. rubricollis*, Klug, and others, but differing in the colour of the abdomen and legs, and in the sculpture of the thorax.

Crioceris (?) *angulicollis*, sp. n.

Pale greenish-yellow, the lower part of the head, the antennæ, the breast, the femora at base, and the tarsi, black; thorax angulate before the middle, strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the suture black; abdomen spotted with black. Length, 2 lines.

Of narrow and nearly parallel shape; the head strongly constricted behind the eyes, yellow, the base with a narrow black transverse band, finely punctured, frontal elevations large, triangular, divided at the middle and bounded posteriorly by a deep black groove, their surface deeply punctured, the space surrounding the eyes black, deeply rugose; antennæ short, black, terminal joints transversely widened, the second and third joints shorter,

equal; thorax transverse, the sides obliquely and angularly widened before the middle, the anterior angles rounded and obsolete, the base with a narrow transverse sulcus, the flanks and underside black, the surface yellow with a small fovea at each side anteriorly, a row of deep punctures parallel with the anterior margin and some other punctures arranged in an almost circular shape at the sides; elytra closely and deeply punctate-striate, greenish-yellow, with a sutural posteriorly slightly narrowed black stripe extending to the apex; interstices very minutely punctured; the breast, the base of the femora, and the tarsi black; abdomen yellow, with a black spot at each side.

Hab. Natal, Cape Town Museum, and my collection.

The claws of the two specimens before me are unfortunately all broken off, but I have little doubt that it is a *Crioceris*, somewhat allied to *C. balyi*, Har.; the shape of the thorax is, however, totally different from that of any other species with which I am acquainted and will at once distinguish the present insect.

MEGALOPINÆ.

Pœcilomorpha divisa, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ and legs black; head and thorax piceous, pubescent, scarcely punctured; elytra finely and remotely punctured, piceous; the posterior portion reddish-fulvous. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head fulvous, the central portion blackish, with a narrow transverse ridge between the eyes, sparingly clothed with black pubescence and impressed with a few fine punctures here and there, clypeus and mandibles stained with black; antennæ not extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints shining, the others opaque, transversely widened; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rather rounded, the anterior angles obsolete, the posterior ones scarcely distinct, rather oblique, the surface not perceptibly punctured, piceous, sparingly clothed with black hairs; the disc with the usual anterior and posterior narrow sulci, the latter one of fulvous colour; elytra rather broad and flattened, finely and remotely punctured, each puncture furnished with a black hair, the anterior portion to beyond the middle, piceous, the rest fulvous; underside of the same colour; the sides of the breast and the legs black.

Hab. Delagoa, Cape Town Museum.

Of this distinctly marked species, only a single female specimen is before me.

Pœcilomorpha mashuana, sp. n.

FEM. Black, pubescent, the abdomen flavous; thorax very sparingly punctured; elytra closely and strongly punctured, black, a triangular spot at the apex flavous. Length, 5 lines.

Head with a fovea between the eyes, black, the vertex shining, impunctate, the space in front of the eyes closely and finely punctured, labrum fulvous; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second and the fourth joints short, equal, the following ones strongly serrated or triangularly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides straight, the posterior angles strongly produced into tubercles, the surface very sparingly punctured and with some white pubescence, narrowly transversely grooved near the anterior margin and more obsoletely so near the base; elytra depressed below the base, the shoulders obliquely rounded, the surface closely and strongly punctured, black, clothed with white pubescence; the apex in shape of a triangular spot, flavous; breast and legs black; abdomen flavous.

Hab. Mashunaland (Salisbury).

The above description is drawn from two female specimens, but Mr. Péringuey informs me that the male has entirely flavous elytra; as, however, I have not seen that sex, I cannot give any more detailed description of it; the species is remarkable for its comparatively long antennæ.

CLYTHRINÆ.

Clythra maxima, sp. n.

Black, thorax extremely minutely punctured; elytra fulvous, finely and irregularly punctured, the apex to a greater or smaller degree, black.

MAS. The anterior angles of the thorax narrowly fulvous, the base of the elytra paler, the extreme apex only black. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

FEM. Thorax entirely black, the fourth apical portion of the elytra black. Length, 6 lines.

MAS. Head very finely punctured, the vertex with a deep central groove, the eyes very large, the intervening space longitudinally strigose, clypeus with several depressions, finely punctured; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax; black, the third joint very small, fulvous, the following joints strongly transverse; thorax at least three times broader than long, the sides with a narrow reflexed margin, gradually narrowed in front, posterior angles rounded, medial lobe scarcely produced, the disc shining, black, extremely minutely and closely punctured; scutellum black,

triangular, finely punctured; elytra fulvous, the basal portion near the suture flavous to a small extent, the punctuation rather fine and close, slightly arranged in rows near the suture, irregularly at the sides, the extreme apical angle black; underside clothed with rather thick and long yellowish pubescence, the last abdominal segment with a deep triangular fovea.

Sierra Leone and Old Calabar.

This *Clythra* may be known from any of its African congeners by the colour of the elytra, which are devoid of the usual spots or bands at their anterior portion. I have preserved the name given to it by the late M. Lefèvre shortly before his death but I am not aware that the species was described by him.

Diapromorpha procera, sp. n.

Black, the sides of the thorax and its anterior margin flavous, the surface irregularly punctured; elytra closely and strongly punctured; fulvous, a spot on the shoulder and a transverse band below the middle, black.

VAR. The thorax with the sides flavous only, the elytra entirely fulvous.

Length, 6 lines.

Head black, the vertex finely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, the space between the eyes finely rugose, the clypeus broad, finely punctured, its anterior margin concave-emarginate; the antennæ extending to the middle of the thorax, black, the second and third joints very small, more or less fulvous; thorax about two and a half times broader than long, the sides straight, narrowed anteriorly, concavely depressed near the posterior angles, the surface irregularly impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the median lobe truncately produced, the disc black, the sides narrowly flavous; scutellum pointed, rather convex, impunctate; elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, strongly and closely punctured, fulvous, the shoulders prominent, with a narrow black elongate spot; a transverse band of the same colour not extending to either margin is placed below the middle and the sutural margin posteriorly as well as the extreme apical margin is likewise black; underside closely covered with silky pubescence.

Hab. W. Africa, Old Calabar.

This is a large-sized species which differs in coloration from any other African species with which I am acquainted; the sculpture of the elytra is finer in the unspotted variety than in the banded form, and the

thorax has not only the sides but also the anterior margin (the extreme edge excepted) flavous, otherwise there is no difference. The species was named by M. Lefèvre, whose untimely death prevented its publication by that author.

Titubæa rugosa, sp. n.

Black; thorax fulvous, the base piceous or black, rugosely punctured; elytra flavous, closely and strongly rugose-punctate, with ten small blackish spots (4, 4, 2).

MAS. The anterior legs very elongate. Length, 3 lines.

FEM. Legs normal, more or less fulvous. Length, 4 lines.

MAS. Head flat, closely covered with long pubescence, the space at the middle slightly raised and smooth, the anterior margin of the clypeus nearly straight, mandibles slender, bent at right angles; antennæ scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, the lower three joints obscurely fulvous, the fourth and following joints very strongly transversely serrate, black; thorax two and a half times broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles distinct, posterior ones rather obtuse, the posterior margin with a short truncate median lobe, the surface irregularly and strongly rugose and punctured with smaller punctures intermixed, fulvous, the anterior portion paler, the base with a narrow transverse black band which anteriorly is split up in four or five places in the shape of elongate spots; scutellum black; elytra flavous, strongly and rather closely punctured in semi-regular rows, the interstices slightly rugose and longitudinally costate near the apex and suture, each elytron with a spot on the shoulder, another below the scutellum close to the suture, and two spots below the middle, slightly oblique, the outer at the lateral, the inner one at the sutural margin, and another spot at the apical angle, black; underside and legs black, finely pubescent, the anterior legs very elongate, the tibiæ partly fulvous below, the first joint of the anterior tarsi of half the length of the tibiæ, the following joints also elongate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together.

South Africa.

Of this species, well distinguished by the rugose upper surface of the thorax and the coloration, I possess two specimens of either sex; in the female the thorax has no black band, but the basal portion is dark fulvous with just a trace of the darker markings of the male, the elytra

are more closely and strongly punctured than in the other sex and the spots are fainter, the tibiæ and tarsi are entirely fulvous, and the femora are stained with that colour. Another specimen is also contained in the British Museum.

Titubœa thoracica, sp. n.

Bluish-black, finely pubescent; thorax irregularly punctured, the anterior margin fulvous; elytra flavous, opaque, coarsely punctured, an oblique transverse band before and another below the middle, black, tibiæ flavous. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

MAS. Of rather broad and depressed shape, the head elongate, the vertex smooth, shining, the lower portion longitudinally strigate and finely pubescent, black, the left mandible enlarged, angularly curved inwards; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, the lower three joints fulvous, the others black, strongly transversely serrate; thorax three times broader than long, the sides slightly rounded as well as the angles, the surface irregularly impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the sides with a rather deep transverse depression at the middle, the base with another more shallow one in front of the scutellum, the anterior margin and part of the sides, fulvous, the rest of the surface black, median lobe broadly produced; scutellum broad, with a few punctures; elytra flavous, opaque, strongly, rather closely but irregularly punctured, with two ill-defined longitudinal costæ, and two transverse black bands, the anterior one of which extends upwards to the shoulders (but is sometimes interrupted at the latter place) and the posterior one is situated below the middle; neither of these bands extend quite to the lateral margin; the suture at the apex is likewise narrowly edged with black; underside bluish-black, closely pubescent, the tibiæ flavous, the anterior tarsi very elongate.

Hab. South Africa.

Of this species I have two male and one female before me. I can find no published description agreeing with the insect, which, although allied to *T. ruficollis*, Oliv., and several others, differs from all in the two-banded elytra and the colour and sculpture of the thorax; the female has as usual less developed mandibles, and the thorax and elytra are much more closely and almost rugosely punctured; the black bands are also broader.

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

Cryptocephalus gigas, sp. n.

Large and robust, entirely flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the basal margin of the elytra only black; thorax impunctate; elytra rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and impunctate. Length, 4 lines.

One of the largest of African *Cryptocephali*, and in its uniform coloration somewhat resembling *C. flavidus*, Suff., but of quite different shape and more cylindrical, the head very flat, shining, with a few punctures near the eyes, the latter widely separated not deeply notched, mandibles black; the antennæ only extending to the base of the elytra, the lower five joints fulvous, the others black, rather shorter; thorax strongly widened at the middle, the sides straight, the posterior margin dentate, narrowly edged with black, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous; scutellum black, the disc fulvous, its apex truncate; elytra regularly subcylindrical and broad, moderately strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the sixth and seventh rows more closely approached than the others; the humeral callus with an indistinct piceous spot, the extreme lateral margin from the middle downwards, piceous, as well as the sutural one; underside and legs obscurely fulvous, clothed with very short silvery hairs, the last abdominal segment with the usual deep fovea.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Mrs. Monteiro). My collection.

Cryptocephalus africanus, sp. n.

Black, the base of the antennæ and that of the tibiæ fulvous; thorax fulvous, with two anteriorly-connected black broad patches; elytra regularly punctate-striate, pale fulvous, the extreme margins and a short lateral stripe below the shoulders black. Length, 2 lines.

Head black, closely furnished with long silvery hairs, punctured near the eyes; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the first joint black above, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the thorax strongly narrowed in front, the sides strongly rounded and deflexed, the surface impunctate, pale flavous, the entire sides occupied by a broad black patch leaving the anterior margin narrowly, a subquadrate anteriorly-pointed patch in front of the scutellum, and the sides, of the ground-colour; the colour at sides forms a deeply angular band caused by the encroachment of the black spot towards the lateral margin, and a very small flavous spot is also visible near the base at the

sides; scutellum black, its apex truncate, elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, the punctures of transverse shape, the interstices also sparingly and minutely punctured, convex at the sides, pale fulvous, the extreme sutural, apical, and lateral margins posteriorly, and a longitudinal short band at the shoulder extending below the middle but not to the lateral margins, black; underside and pygidium black, closely covered with silvery pubescence, base of the tibiæ fulvous.

Hab. Natal, Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

The entirely black and pubescent head and the narrow abbreviated lateral elytral stripes well distinguish this species.

Cryptocephalus angusto-fasciatus, sp. n.

Obscurely fulvous; thorax with two basal black spots, the anterior and lateral margins flavous; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, a transverse band at the base and another near the apex, black. Length, 2 lines.

Head with central groove, the vertex black, the rest fulvous, distinctly punctured near the eyes, clypeus and labrum flavous; the antennæ rather short, the lower six joints flavous, the others black; thorax much widened at the middle, the sides rounded, the surface extremely minutely and sparingly punctured, reddish-fulvous, this colour in the shape of a broad medially-widened transverse band which occupies nearly the entire disc, leaving the anterior margin narrowly, and the sides more widely, flavous, the posterior margin very narrowly black, with a small black spot at each side near the scutellum, the latter black, its apex broadly truncate; the elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices impunctate, slightly convex at the sides, bright yellow, the base with a narrow transverse black band, slightly widened at the outer ends, the lower margin of which is irregularly notched; a similar band, curving round near the suture, is placed near the apex, which remains flavous in shape of a rounded patch; underside and legs dark fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi rather paler, prosternum flavous, deeply bi-lobed, pygidium fulvous, clothed with greyish hairs like the rest of the undersurface.

Hab. Natal, Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

Distinguished from other transversely-banded species by the colour and pattern of the thorax and the narrow shape of the elytral bands, the posterior one of which is placed close to the apex, and extends entirely to the lateral margin, the anterior one not reaching quite to the

latter. The species resembles somewhat *C. callias*, Suff., but is much larger and more elongate. *C. trigeminus*, Chap., also differs in several particulars, and has spots instead of bands.

Cryptocephalus quinqueplagiatus, sp. n.

Broad and robust, black, above testaceous, the head with one, the thorax with two, black spots, finely punctured; elytra irregularly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, with five black spots (3, 2). Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head opaque, finely and sparingly punctured, flavous, with a transverse black band at the vertex, widened at the middle and having a trilobe spot attached to its lower margin; a small black spot is also placed at the root of the antennæ, these not extending beyond the base of the thorax, black, the lower five joints fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the posterior angles moderately produced, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured, flavous, with a broad but short elongate stripe at each side not extending to the anterior margin; scutellum black, not longer than broad, the base with a fovea, the apex truncate; elytra pale flavous, with irregular rows of strong punctures which become still more irregular at the sides, the interstices likewise irregularly but finely punctured, the suture narrowly black; of the round small spots one is placed on the shoulders, two transversely before and two others below the middle, the outer two being more closely approached to each other; the legs, the last abdominal segment, and the pygidium flavous, the rest of the underside black, closely pubescent, the posterior margin of the prosternum bidentate.

Mashunaland.

In its system of coloration this species is allied to *C. pardalis*, Suff., and others, but differs quite from these and other African species of large size by the irregular rows of the elytral punctures and their finely-punctured interstices, which make the rows appear still more confused. It is very closely allied to *C. batesi* (p. 174), and I am not certain whether it may not be merely a form of that species; the spots of the thorax are, however, differently shaped and wider apart, the elytral spots are disconnected, and the posterior ones are placed higher than in *C. batesi*, and the inner one does not extend across the suture as in that species; lastly, the elytra are not opaque, but shining.

Cryptocephalus araticollis, Chap.

A specimen from Delagoa Bay in the Cape Town Museum agrees almost entirely with Chapuis' description, but the raised interstices of the elytra are flavous, of which Chapuis says nothing; the punctures are more or less arranged in two rows, and are very deep, of a dark brown colour; the antennæ are black, with the lower five joints flavous. This species is much distinguished by the longitudinal strigæ of the thorax, which mark its entire surface. The anterior and lateral margins of the thorax in the specimen before me are likewise flavous. Chapuis' specimen was probably a variety, but may possibly be distinct.

Cryptocephalus sinuato-vittatus, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, varied with flavous, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the breast black; thorax longitudinally strigose; elytra flavous, strongly punctate-striate, the basal and sutural margins, a spot near the scutellum and a strongly angulate and sinuate lateral stripe, black. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Head flavous, impunctate, the base of the antennæ and the lower parts of the face darker; antennæ very slender, the lower five joints fulvous, the others black, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax about twice as broad as long, the entire surface covered with longitudinal regular striæ from the base to the apex, fulvous, the anterior and lateral margins and two transverse spots in front of the scutellum at the base, flavous; scutellum strongly raised, black, its apex truncate; elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, flavous, very deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures round and large at the base, diminishing posteriorly and scarcely perceptible at the apex within the striæ, the interstices convex, flavous, the extreme basal and sutural margins black; a rounded spot near the scutellum, another near the apex, and a longitudinal narrow stripe from the shoulder, curving inwards near the suture, and joined to the apical spot, dark piceous; prosternum bi-lobed, flavous as well as the abdomen and the legs, breast black.

Hab. Delagoa Bay, Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

In the peculiar sculpture of the thorax, this species entirely agrees with *C. araticollis*, Chap. It differs totally from that species in the colour and pattern of the elytra.

Cryptocephalus gabonensis, sp. n.

Dark fulvous; the antennæ and legs flavous; thorax impunctate, shining; elytra finely punctate-striate, flavous, the disc occupied by a large transverse fulvous band. Length, 2 lines.

Head sparingly punctured at the vertex, very flat, fulvous, eyes very large, closely approached at the vertex, deeply angularly notched, clypeus with a few fine punctures; the antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely flavous, all the joints from the third slender, the third and fourth equal; thorax very convex and greatly widened at the middle, the posterior margin finely dentate throughout, lateral margins rounded, narrowly margined, the surface very shining, entirely impunctate, dark brown, with traces of darker spots; scutellum broad, pale fulvous, the base and apex margined with black; elytra very finely punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex, the interstices slightly convex at the sides, flavous; a large dark fulvous transverse band occupies almost the entire disc, but does not extend to the base or apex, but to the sides, where it is narrowed; it leaves less than a third of the length of the elytra at the base and apex of the ground-colour; underside fulvous, legs flavous, prosternum broader than long, the posterior angles pointed.

Hab. Gaboon; my collection.

Cryptocephalus péringueyi, sp. n.

Head at the vertex and the breast black; thorax obscurely fulvous, spotted with flavous, finely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices punctured, flavous, a sutural and sublateral band and the lateral margin posteriorly black; legs flavous. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head rather coarsely punctured, the vertex, in shape of a semi-circular band, black, lower part flavous; antennæ flavous, the upper joints more or less fuscous, distinctly widened, not extending much beyond the base of the thorax, the latter scarcely more than twice as broad as long, the lateral margins distinctly rounded in front, the surface closely and distinctly punctured anteriorly and at the sides, these as well as the anterior margin very narrowly and two transverse spots at the base flavous, the rest of the surface obscurely fulvous, both colours ill-defined; scutellum broad, its apex pointed, black; elytra subcylindrical, finely and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices with a single row of fine punctures, flavous, the

basal margin, a posterior gradually-widened sutural narrow band, a broader lateral stripe not extending to the apex, the extreme margin of the latter and the posterior half of the lateral margin, black; abdomen and legs flavous; the breast black.

Hab. Natal, Cape Town Museum; a single specimen.

Somewhat resembles *C. W-nigrum*, Suff., from W. Africa, but with differently-coloured and sculptured thorax, etc.

Cryptocephalus latipennis, sp. n.

Blackish-blue, the head with one, the thorax with three yellow spots, impunctate; elytra broad and short, punctate-striate on the disc, irregularly punctured at the sides, the lateral margin anteriorly and a spot at the apex, bright flavous. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of short and robust shape, of a bluish-black colour, the head with a short central groove, very finely and sparingly punctured, the space between the eyes with a transverse bright flavous spot, clypeus more closely and deeply punctured; antennæ only extending to the base of the thorax, the lower four joints more or less flavous below, the others black, the third joint one-half longer than the second, but shorter than the fourth joint; thorax much widened at the middle, very convex, the sides rounded, the surface not perceptibly punctured, shining bluish-black, a somewhat pear-shaped spot at the sides, and a narrow posteriorly-pointed transverse band at the middle of the anterior margin, flavous; scutellum broad, its apex truncate, impunctate; elytra not more than twice as long as broad, not depressed at the base, the punctuation arranged in two or three rows near the suture, but distinct only at the posterior portion, the rest of the surface irregularly and strongly punctured, the interstices at the sides more or less transversely wrinkled and aciculate; below the shoulder at the lateral margin is an elongate posteriorly narrow short bright yellow spot, and a transverse spot is placed at the apex of each elytron; the epipleuræ anteriorly are likewise flavous.

Africa, Rondeburg (?), Cape Town Museum, Coll. Jacoby.

In coloration this species is allied to *C. metallescens*, Suff. It differs in the short and broad general shape, and in the sculpture of the elytra, from that and a few other nearly similarly-coloured African species.

Cryptocephalus batesi, sp. n.

Flavous; the apical joints of the antennæ, the breast and abdomen, black, head with one, thorax with two large transverse black spots, finely and closely punctured; elytra opaque, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, flavous, three spots at the base placed triangularly and two near the apex (one sutural) black. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head distinctly and rather closely punctured, flavous, the vertex with a large transverse black band, narrowed in front, its anterior margin slightly bi-lobed; antennæ slender, black, the lower five joints flavous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides strongly deflexed and rounded, the posterior angles acutely produced, the surface closely and finely punctured, flavous, the sides with a large round black spot to which a short narrow lateral stripe is attached, posterior margin narrowly black; scutellum black, sparingly punctured, its apex truncate; elytra opaque, distinctly but not very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices also closely but finely punctured, flavous, the base with two elongate black spots to which is joined another transverse spot at their ends, leaving however the inner of the two basal spots free; below the middle two other spots are placed, one of which is placed on the suture, the other at the sides; underside with close yellow pubescence, black, the prosternum, a spot between the posterior legs, the sides and apex of the abdomen and the legs, flavous.

Hab. Niams-Niams.

This species differs in the pattern of the elytra and their opaque surface from any African species with which I am acquainted. A single specimen is contained in my collection.

Cryptocephalus abyssiniacus, sp. n.

Obscurely fulvous; the head and the breast black; thorax impunctate, with two longitudinal black spots; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth, a sutural narrow band, a broad lateral stripe from base to apex and the lateral margin posteriorly, black. Length, 2 lines.

Head flat, finely punctured, black, the eyes margined with yellow, the clypeus with two yellow spots; antennæ slender, black, the lower four joints flavous, the basal joint marked with a black streak above; thorax rather strongly narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight with a narrow margin, the posterior angles with two or three teeth, the surface shining, impunctate, obscurely fulvous, the sides paler, the base with two elongate spots or short black

bands, one at each side, not extending to the anterior margin ; scutellum broad, black, its apex truncate ; elytra with deep and regular punctured striæ, the shoulders moderately prominent, the interstices impunctate, slightly convex at the sides, flavous, with a narrow sutural band, forming a slight angle before the middle and a widened spot at the apex, which does not extend to the end of the elytra ; a broader longitudinal band is placed between the fourth and the eighth rows of punctures which extends downwards as far as the sutural band and has its inner margin rather irregularly notched ; the extreme lateral margin is likewise black from the middle to the apex ; the epipleuræ are flavous and the breast black, finely sericeous ; abdomen and legs dark fulvous, prosternum broad, yellow, its basal margin with a blunt tooth at each side.

Hab. Abyssinia ; my collection.

Evidently closely allied in coloration to *C. vittiger*, Suff., and *C. contrarius*, Chap., but differing from the first in its larger size, the black, not blue, colour of the elytral bands, and other particulars, and from *C. contrarius*, likewise from Abyssinia, in the smooth, not aciculate-punctate elytral interstices, the broader lateral stripe, the colour of the head, etc. I possess a single female specimen.

Cryptocephalus clythroides, sp. n.

Short and robust, reddish-fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, the mandibles of the ♂ strongly developed ; thorax very closely punctured ; elytra distinctly punctate-striate with closely and finely punctured interstices. Length, 1 line.

♂. Head closely and strongly punctured, broad, the mandibles large and robust, the left one strongly thickened and angular, the clypeus projecting at each side into a long point at the base of the mandibles ; the antennæ short, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest fuscous, widened, broader than long ; the thorax with slightly rounded sides, not much narrowed in front, the surface closely and strongly punctured, fulvous, with two ill-defined darker coloured transverse patches, the edge of the posterior margin black ; scutellum broader than long, pale fulvous ; elytra short, scarcely narrowed posteriorly, rather strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures piceous, the interstices everywhere finely punctured ; underside and legs coloured as the upper surface, prosternum subquadrate, its posterior margin straight.

Hab. Congo River ; my collection.

This species belongs to Suffrian's 13th group which contains two other African species with strongly developed mandibles; the present insect differs in the absence of any spots whatever and in the uniformly coloured underside.

Cryptocephalus thoreyi, sp. n.

Black, upperside and the legs flavous; thorax impunctate, with a transverse \hookrightarrow -shaped black mark; elytra extremely finely punctate-striate, flavous, a narrow transverse band at the base, the suture and another narrow band below the middle, black. Length, 1 line.

Of narrow and parallel shape, the head black, shining, impunctate, the labrum flavous; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, flavous; thorax scarcely widened at the middle, about three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the surface impunctate, bright yellow with a transverse \hookrightarrow -shaped black mark, leaving the anterior margin narrowly, the sides more broadly and a transverse band at the base, of the ground-colour; this latter band is divided by a very narrow black streak at the middle; scutellum black; elytra extremely finely punctate-striate, the punctures only visible under a strong lens, bright flavous, with a narrow transverse black band at the base not extending to the lateral margins and joined by the black suture to another transverse band below the middle which is distinctly narrowed at the sides to a thin streak extending to the margin; underside black, legs flavous.

Hab. Rondeburg, Africa.

Collection, Cape Town Museum, and my own.

Cryptocephalus atromaculatus, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ, and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax fulvous with two large black patches at the sides, impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, fulvous; a large spot on the shoulder, a sutural one at the base and two others below the middle, black. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Of short stature, the head black, rather closely and strongly punctured, the clypeus fulvous; the antennæ extending to the base of the elytra only, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black distinctly thickened, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax with rather strongly rounded sides, the posterior margin finely dentate, the surface with a few very fine punctures only when seen under a strong lens, the disc almost entirely occupied by two large black patches which are joined near the apex, leaving the anterior margin narrowly, the sides more broadly and a central ovate spot near the

base, of the fulvous ground-colour ; scutellum broad, black ; elytra short and broad, distinctly punctate-striate to the apex, the interstices impunctate and flat ; the basal lobe is scarcely prominent at the sides, and a somewhat oblique large and irregular spot is placed on the shoulder, nearly connected with a lozenge-shaped sutural spot below the scutellum ; two other large spots are placed transversely near the apex, the outer one being attached to the lateral, the inner one to the sutural margin ; both margins are likewise narrowly black ; the underside is black, the legs fulvous, and the femora are more or less marked with black ; prosternum as broad as long, the posterior angles scarcely produced.

Hab. Sierra Leone ; my collection.

Evidently belonging to the seventh group of Suffrian, but differing from any species contained in it and from others, in the shape and position of the spots, taken in connection with its comparatively small and short shape.

Cryptocephalus atrocæruleus, sp. n.

Bluish-black, opaque, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous ; thorax extremely finely and closely punctured ; elytra finely coriaceous, distinctly punctate-striate ; a spot below the shoulders at the sides and another at the apex, flavous. Length, 1 line.

A small species of entirely opaque and somewhat silky appearance, probably belonging to Suffrian's 19th group, containing equally small and nearly similarly coloured species, which have however a shining, mostly metallic appearance ; the head of the present insect is sculptured like the thorax, bluish-black without any depressions with the eyes widely separated ; the antennæ only extend to the base of the thorax with comparatively short and thickened joints, the lower five joints, with the exception of the first being fulvous, the others black ; the thorax is moderately widened at the middle, the lateral margins are slightly rounded, and the entire surface is opaque, finely coriaceous and closely punctured ; the scutellum has the apex truncate ; elytra distinctly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices finely coriaceous throughout, the punctures near the suture nearly absent ; a somewhat triangular flavous spot is placed at the sides below the shoulders and a more rounded one at the apex of each elytron ; underside and legs a little more shining, the latter rather robust and short, the sides of the breast deeply punctured.

Hab. Hex River. Cape Town Museum, and my collection.

EUMOLPINÆ.

Euryope pictipennis, sp. n.

Fulvous or black, the head with one, the thorax with four (sometimes connected) black spots; elytra closely punctured, fulvous, with a broad transverse black band extending to the middle, and another subtriangular patch at the posterior half. Length, 2 lines.

Whether this species, which is only half the size of the following ones, represents the male of either of them, or is specifically distinct, is somewhat doubtful. In the absence of more specimens, I must at present consider the species distinct; the shape and punctuation is similar to the others, but the head has only a small black spot on the vertex, the thorax has four small spots placed exactly as in *E. semipartita* (these are, in one specimen, joined, and form a ▮-shaped mark) and the elytra have a small black spot immediately below the shoulder on the lateral margin, which latter is narrowly fulvous, and is joined to a similar coloured transverse band at the middle which divides the black patches of the elytra. In one specimen the anterior black band encloses a fulvous spot which surrounds the scutellum; the anterior margin of the posterior black patch is deeply indented at the middle in both the specimens before me, and the patch itself does not extend to the apex of the elytra, which remains fulvous; of the antennæ only the first joints are present, the basal one is black, the second one fulvous, and the remaining black again. One specimen has the underside and legs entirely black; in the other, the sides of the breast and of the abdomen are of that colour only, the rest, as well as the middle of the femora, being fulvous.

Hab. South Africa.

It is evident that this small species is very variable in regard to colour, but it differs in the pattern of the elytra from any described species, as well as in size. In the latter respect it agrees with *E. minuta*, Jac.

Euryope semipartita, sp. n.

Black, the head fulvous with a transverse black band; thorax closely punctured, fulvous, with four black spots; elytra closely

punctured, black, with a narrow transverse stripe at the middle, the lateral margins and the suture posteriorly, fulvous; legs black. Length, 4 lines.

Head closely punctured, fulvous, with a broad transverse black band at the vertex; antennæ black, the basal joint fulvous at the apex, extending slightly beyond the base of the thorax, the latter nearly three times broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface extremely closely and finely punctured, rather convex, fulvous, the anterior margin with two black spots at the middle of transverse shape, and followed by two others placed lower down of transversely oblique shape; scutellum black, impunctate; elytra punctured like the thorax, with a slight semicircular depression below the base, black, the lateral margin narrowly, a transverse yet narrower band at the middle, and the suture at the posterior half, fulvous; underside and legs entirely black.

Hab. South Africa.

The central elytral fulvous band in this species is extremely narrow, and interrupted at the middle.

Euryope discicollis, sp. n.

Black, the head fulvous with a black transverse band; thorax closely punctured, black, the lateral margins fulvous; elytra closely punctured, black; the shoulders and the lateral margins to the apex, fulvous; femora with a red band at the middle. Length, 3-3½ lines.

Head closely punctured, a broad medially-widened band at the vertex which at the middle sends off a short narrow or broad stripe downwards, black; antennæ black, the lower two joints fulvous, stained with black above, the five terminal joints strongly transversely dilated; thorax three times broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface closely and finely punctured, with an oblique groove at each side, black, the lateral margins fulvous, this colour greatly widened towards the base; scutellum black; elytra punctured like the thorax with a transverse depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, fulvous as well as the lateral margins from before the middle to the apex, where the colour is slightly widened, and with irregularly-notched anterior edge, the rest of the surface black; underside and legs black, the femora at the middle with a red broad angular band.

Hab. South Africa.